

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



By sowing seed of the Big Boston lettuce early in August and then transplanting the plants into rows sixteen inches apart and eight inches in the rows in heavily fertilized soil, you can grow a fall crop of lettuce in the open ground. The plants should be set in the middle of September and the plants set in the furrows as soon as large enough to transplant. Then no matter how high you may consider the soil, you must in order to grow good lettuce, stuff it with rotten manure and then use about 100 pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer in an acre. The best way to go is to go slow and put down some frames and sashes, and gradually increase as you find it profitable, and learn how to use the glass skillfully, getting profitable crops of lettuce under glass is a matter demanding skill, and some experience. The fall crop in the open ground may pay for the electric and manual labor. The best way to determine by actual experiment. The greatest profit is in the culture under glass and it will cost about \$4000 an acre to fit an acre with frames and sashes. These frames and sashes can be made very profitable if skillfully handled, but a beginner should start with only a few sashes and learn how to handle them. You can get the best of my book, "Crop Growing and Crop Feeding," from the publishers, The Farmer Company, Eighteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for 50 cents in paper and \$1 in cloth binding. I have no financial interest in the book, as I sold the copyright to the publishers. It will tell you all about lettuce and other truck crops. Usually the highest price for lettuce is in April.

Shipping Lettuce. From Fluvanna County: "Will you please reply to the following question in the Times-Dispatch: How do you prepare lettuce for shipment to Northern markets to keep it fresh and what kind of package is used?" The headed lettuce is pulled from the frames or beds so as to remove all decaying matter from the soil. The roots are cut off and the damaged leaves removed. The heads are dipped in water and packed head down in half-barrel baskets that have a veneer cover fastened on with wire hooks. This is the whole process, and the lettuce must be shipped in refrigerator cars or sent by express. In my section all produce is handled by the produce exchange, which has their selling agents in all the Northern markets, who sell in carload lots, and the lettuce or other crop is sold before shipment. There are also buyers at the various stations, who buy in carload lots, paying cash on the spot, and some sell in this way, and the exchanges do most of the work. One, located where there is not much truck shipping, is always at a disadvantage, and will be compelled to ship to commission houses, which have been nearly abandoned in large trucking sections. The exchanges sell through their traveling agents and get their orders for carloads at a set price, and they fill up the car with the produce of any one. One of our produce exchanges pays its manager \$2,500 a year, and pays often \$25,000 for telegrams during a season, and makes it pay the growers much better than the old plan of individual shipment, and also makes a profit for its stockholders.

Destroying Johnson Grass. From Madison County: "I have a plan for effectively eradicating Johnson grass, which seems to be taking possession on the low ground on Staunton River. I hope you will continue your columns in the Times-Dispatch, which I am sure every one of its readers takes great pleasure in and gets benefit from." Would it not be better to let the Johnson grass have possession of the low lands? It is certainly a very destructive grass, but it is not a grass that will give you more hay, for it can be cut at least twice, and in Mississippi I have seen it cut four times in a season. To get rid of it one has to study the manner of growth. It makes great underground stems, and the older ones decay to a great extent, and new ones form annually, and taken just as they are starting it may be to a great extent destroyed and taken out. But you can get full instructions from a bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture by J. S. Carter, editor of the Southern Planter, in Richmond, who was formerly wood expert in the department. Mr. Carter is one of my old students in the North Carolina Agricultural College, and he made a special study of weed destruction. Write the Secretary of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin on the destruction of Johnson grass, and it will tell you more than I could in both these columns. But if one needs hay, and what farm man does not, he can get more from Johnson grass than any other grass I know of.

A Letter Full of Questions. From Madison: "I am a subscriber to The Times-Dispatch. How shall I get

Always Have a Package or Two of these delicious corn crisps on hand. Good for any meal and between meals too.

Washington CRISPS

The BIG Package of 10c. Tasted Corn Flakes 10c.

(1913)

WILL BEGIN SUIT TO RECOVER TAXES

Government Wants Oleomargarine Dealers to Pay Up Despite Compromise.

Washington, August 5.—Suits to recover \$800,000 of Federal oleomargarine taxes will be begun soon at Chicago against prominent packers and other oleomargarine manufacturers. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne stated that he would request Attorney-General McKim to proceed to proceed in accordance with recommendations of a Chicago grand jury, which recently investigated the situation.

The grand jury criticized the previous administration of the Treasury Department for compromising a million-dollar oleomargarine claim for \$101,000 and found that there were other cases outside the dates of the compromise, in which the government was said to have lost a large sum because the manufacturers were allowed to have paid only the tax of uncolored oleomargarine when their product was colored.

The suits, it was announced, will be directed against G. H. Hammond Company, Friedman Manufacturing Company, Alexey & Co., Armour & Co., all of Chicago, and several smaller concerns outside of that city.

The tax on uncolored oleomargarine is 1-4 cent a pound and on colored, 10 cents a pound.

The decision to institute the suits, which relate to sales prior to June, 1911, followed a conference to-day between Commissioner Osborn and United States Attorney Wilkerson, of Chicago. Commissioner Osborn said that the question of criminal prosecutions had not yet been considered.

KILLED IN COLLISION

Mrs. J. P. Herd and Son Victims of Automobile Accident.

Atlanta, Ga., August 5.—Mrs. J. P. Herd and her son, Linden, were instantly killed, and J. P. Herd seriously injured late today, when their automobile was struck by a Southern Railway passenger train at Harts Cross, between Macon and Atlanta. The Herds lived at Vienna, Ga.

WHITE SLAVE CASE COMES TO TRIAL

(Continued From First Page.)

Attorney Selvidge sat at his table. He took no part in the case, nor did temporary District Attorney McKinley. The defendants evidently expect a hard trial, for they had hired a battery of lawyers, headed by former United States Attorney Robert T. Dolvin and Marshall Woodworth, with Charles C. Sullivan, a former railroad lawyer, and a former member of the legislature, thrown in for good measure. Governor Johnson's son, Archie, was conspicuous in the courtroom, and Roche with papers and books.

The girls in the case were kept out of view, nor did the wife of either Caminetti or Diggs appear in the courtroom. So interest centered in the two young men.

Caminetti came in faintly, in a blue suit, a dark young man, with deep-set eyes, muscular and a premature tendency to baldness.

Diggs Cameras. Soon Diggs made his appearance. He carried a smiling face, and soon went to a seat outside the rail, where he was inconspicuous in the throng. His dress was natty. In fact, both men looked as if they had attired themselves to sit for photographs, for they dozed industriously to keep from being snipped.

When it came time to call the names of the defendants, announced for the term of court, it was evident that many of them were prominent and wealthy citizens, and that most were not eager to serve.

Francis J. Carolan, for instance, was eager to be off for Europe, and he was permitted to go his way until the first Tuesday in October. But other wealthy men were not so fortunate.

In due course, all the excuses from going to meet Secretary Lane at Tahoe, to fixing a cofferdam on the exposition grounds had been made, and passed upon, and the jury box was about to be filled, when Marshall Woodworth stepped to the pleading desk and presented a motion and affidavit asking that the trial be transferred to Sacramento. The affidavit was to the effect that Diggs, who declared that the offense alleged was committed in Sacramento, could not afford to pay for bringing his witnesses from there. He will require twenty witnesses from the capital city and ten from Reno. His family being in Sacramento was given as another ground for making the transfer. Matt Sullivan promptly opposed the motion, as being made at a late day, and that it did not set out the names of witnesses or state what they would testify to.

His attorney said his motion was made on the first opportunity, but Judge Van Fleet denied the motion for the change, and Diggs was put on trial. Caminetti's case is to come up late.

The jurors as called are: C. A. Thyer, Louis Bloch, George Walcott, Henry E. Rothin, Frank Louis, Alphonse Brooks, E. A. Christensen, John J. Fowler, E. W. Conliffe, Philip S. Woolsey, Fred F. Ganser and Williams Adams.

Opening Statement. The opening statement of Attorney Sullivan was merely a perfunctory setting out of the allegations of the complaint.

He said: "We are about to impanel a jury to try Maury I. Diggs for a violation of the white slave traffic act. It is charged that he aided in transporting Maury Warrington from Sacramento to Reno for an immoral purpose. It is also charged that he aided in inducing Lola Norris to go to Reno with E. Drew Caminetti."

The questions asked the talesmen did not indicate in any way the offense of either the prosecution or the defense. The prosecution asked as to any prejudice against the Mann white slave act, and as to personal acquaintance with the Diggs or Caminetti families. Coghlan, examining for the defense, occasionally had to be restrained by the judge, but the scope of his inquiries was only as to bias because of newspaper reports, public accusations, or the offense charged, and he asked questions to acquaintances with the Warrington and Norris girls and their families.

A challenge by Coghlan against Henry E. Rothin was not disputed by Sullivan, and the challenge was sustained. There was only one other challenge for bias. That was directed by Coghlan against Fred Ganser, a former member of the legislature. Judge Van Fleet denied the challenge.

So when court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, there were eleven verdicts in the Mann white slave case, and the testimony taken to-morrow, with some startling tales to be told, and unusual exhibits to be offered.



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The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest Picture No. 11 Date, August 6th



What Book Does This Picture Represent? Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

Title
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City or Town

TOTAL NUMBER OF PICTURES, 77. Contest began July 27th. Each day a different picture appears in this space. Cut them out. Save them until the last picture appears on October 11th. Don't send in partial lists. Wait until you have all the answers to the 77. Read Rules, Daily Story and Special Announcements in another part of this paper. It will help you win a prize. Extra pictures and coupons of any date that have appeared may be had at 2c. Enter Coupons as they appear.

The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Co., San Francisco, Cal.

CONTEST EDITOR'S ::::OFFICIAL::: Booklovers' Catalogue

Here is a portion of one of the pages of the Catalogue, showing how the titles are listed in alphabetical order. One of the catalogue certificates, redeemable for five free pictures, is shown also. The 77 titles which the 77 pictures represent are contained in this catalogue, and YOU can find them there.

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Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.

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These fakers generally advertise that for a 2-cent stamp they will send several titles, which, in the opinion of the fakers, will prove correct titles to the pictures. Accompanying the "sample" lists of titles will be a letter advising that for 50 cents, a dollar, two dollars, or more, they will supply lists of titles that will seem to fit the pictures. Don't deal with these sharpers. If they could furnish a list of titles, they would solve the pictures—they would use their own lists and win the prizes. They know no more about the titles than you do.

A four-page pamphlet, giving all details of this contest, was printed in this newspaper several days ago. If you did not see it, send a stamp or call at the office.